

MRS. PANKHURST OUT OF HOLLOWAY JAIL

Gives Undertaking Not to Infringe on Law, and Is Released on Bail

TRIAL TO BE EXPEDITED

Local Mayor, in Conflict with Home Secretary, Orders Woman Freed by Latter To Be Rearrested.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who entered Holloway Prison on Wednesday night declaring that she would start a hunger strike, soon changed her mind. She decided after all that she might undertake to give the undertaking asked for by the Home Secretary, and was released on bail. Mrs. Pankhurst's house, her arrest occurred last evening, when she signed an undertaking not to infringe on the criminal laws of this country. She was then released on the bail required by the Home Secretary, £100 and two sureties of £250 each. The trial will take place at the Old Bailey Sessions beginning April 1 next. The Surrey Assizes are not to be held until the end of June at Guildford, and the authorities agreed to expedite the trial.

Mrs. Pankhurst motored from Holloway to her flat in Knightsbridge. She told a friend last night that she was rather weak, but that she would be all right after a rest.

Sylvia Pankhurst III.
The suffragette journal states that Sylvia Pankhurst is seriously ill in Holloway jail as the result of a hunger strike and possible feeding.

At Richmond, Surrey, the local Mayor took drastic action in connection with the release by the Home Secretary of Lillian Lenton, one of the women remanded last week on a charge of setting fire to the New Gardens tea pavilion. He ordered a warrant for the woman's re-arrest, and referred to the Home Secretary's action as "an extraordinary proceeding." The other prisoners, Joyce Locke, was committed for trial after a hearing in which some of her remarks excited laughter in court and drew from the Mayor the injunction not to talk nonsense.

Joyce Locke, who also had started a hunger strike while detained, was forcibly fed. She pleaded yesterday that she was not fit to conduct her defence, but the case was proceeded with. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$5,000 on the undertaking of the accused that she would refrain from any agitation or militant acts pending her appearance before the jury.

Life Term the Punishment.
Militant suffragists connected with the setting on fire of buildings in public parks are liable to penal servitude for life. This was the announcement made by Travers Humphreys, the Public Prosecutor, in asking the court that Lillian Lenton and Joyce Locke be committed for trial.

"There are two charges," said Mr. Humphreys, "on which I make this application. The first comes under the clauses of the malicious damage act of 1861, which made it a felony, punishable by penal servitude for life, for any person to set on fire a building belonging to the King or devoted to the public use. The second charge comes under

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The newest Spring Blocks
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the same act, which also made it a similar offence for any matter in any such building to be set on fire."

A woman who was arrested on the All-England Tennis Grounds at Wimbledon on Wednesday night with bags containing inflammable materials in her possession, and whose intention it is believed was to burn down the pavilion, refused to give any information about herself when brought up in the police court yesterday. She was remanded for further inquiries. The police testified that they had found five cans of paraffin and other combustibles near the grandstand.

Nearly eight hundred delegates assembled in London yesterday, representing all parts of the country, in behalf of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. A conference is being held on the future policy of the non-militant party. The annual report says that the membership has increased twelve thousand during the year.

ELIZABETHAN PANELLING TO COME TO NEW YORK

Richly Carved Frieze, Pilasters and Mouldings from English Mansion Will Be Sold Here.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 28.—Under the heading "Our Lost Treasures" "The Daily Mail" tells how one of the best preserved masterpieces of Elizabethan interior decoration in England is doomed to be dismantled, in order to adorn some American mansion. The firm of Charles, in Brook street, London, has acquired lock, stock and barrel, the Elizabethan building, with Queen Anne additions known as Rotherwas, the seat of the Bodenham family. It is situated about two and one-half miles from Hereford, near the Welsh border, and the mansion had descended in an unbroken line from George Bodenham, who lived in the reign of Henry I, to Count Lubinski Bodenham, who died last year. The superb panelling of Elizabethan, Jacobean and Queen Anne of thirteen of the apartments is now to be taken to New York.

Rotherwas is mentioned in the Domesday Book, and the seventeenth century historian Blount eulogizes "The dining room wainscoted with walnut tree, and on the mantel tree of the chimney are twenty-five coats in one achievement." This dining room was transferred in 1751 from the earlier building to the new wing of the house, and stands probably unrivalled as an example of Elizabethan panelling.

To judge from the treatment of the richly carved frieze, pilasters, arches and mouldings it is the work of several craftsmen who gave full play to their ornamental fancy, but who retained a sense of unity and symmetry. The figures of Justice, Temperance, Fortitude and Prudence, introduced as caryatides below the entablature of the wonderful foliate overmantel, retain the suggestion of Gothic character which justifies the view that the work was by English craftsmen and not by some Italian then working on English soil.

Of the same period and similar in style, though less profuse in ornamental detail, is the panelling of the James I room, set aside for that King's use on his repeated visits to Rotherwas. The work here is carried out in oak, the other rooms being panelled in oak, acacia, yew and sycamore.

Mr. Charles has decided to take the whole material for the reconstruction of these apartments to New York and sell it there.

GRAHAME-WHITE PLANS BIG AIR FLEET SCHEME

Aviator Lays Comprehensive Scheme Before British Government and Asks for Subsidy.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 28.—A comprehensive scheme for dealing with the entire subject of an aerial fleet and its necessary appendages has been laid before the government by Claude Grahame-White. The scheme includes the establishment of a mercantile air fleet, subsidized by the government; airship stations in every large city and around the coast, and schools for air pilots all over the United Kingdom.

It is understood that a powerful group of financiers is ready to finance any scheme having government support for building dirigible airships simultaneously in various parts of England. Mr. Grahame-White in an interview yesterday said:

"It is my aim to found a mercantile air fleet on the same basis as the Cunard Line. We could carry mails for the government, and the airships could be used for general purposes in times of peace. Our proposal is cut and dried. We are prepared to do the work provided we have government assistance. We are prepared to foster this immense industry with private capital and to take all the responsibility. We are ready to secure the finest skilled mechanics from all parts of Europe and to put a mercantile air fleet on a paying basis."

A grave warning has been issued by the National Defence Association to the Committee of Imperial Defence, which is now considering the changed aspects of the military needs of this country. It is pointed out that since the ministerial declaration regarding the territorial force, issued in 1907, circumstances have brought about a new situation, not the least important of the factors to be reckoned with being the advance in the science of aerial navigation. At present the training, equipment and numbers of the territorial force are inadequate, and the force is incapable, under present conditions, to carry out the duties allotted to it.

The only way of securing the needed efficiency of the force, the memorandum declares, is by a system of national military education. Moreover, the opinion is expressed that the government should investigate the whole military situation at home and overseas and take the nation fully into its confidence.

ALL PARIS APPROVES SENTENCES ON BANDITS

Condemned to Penal Servitude for Life, Carouy, in His Cell, Swallows Cyanide.

POISON PASSED IN COURT

Facing Death for Other Crimes, Callemain Accuses Himself of Murder Committed by Deudonne.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, Feb. 27.—The verdict of the jury in the bandits' trial, finding eighteen of the twenty-two prisoners guilty, and the various sentences imposed by the court, including four condemnations to death, have thoroughly satisfied public opinion, and are warmly approved by newspapers of every political shade, with the sole exception, of course, of the extreme socialist and anarchist sheets.

The men on whom capital sentences have been imposed are Deudonne, Callemain, known as Raymond la Science, Souley, a grocer's clerk, and Monier, also known as Simentoff, against all of whom a number of murders were proved. Fourteen of the others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the remaining four, Rodrigue, and the three women accomplices, being released.

Carouy, who, with Meige, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, was found dead in his cell half an hour after the prisoners had been removed from the courtroom. It was ascertained subsequently that a young man among the spectators in the courtroom had thrown to him a twist of paper containing a pinch of cyanide of potassium during the closing hours of the trial this morning, when the public and the journalists were passing messages to one another scribbled on bits of paper.

(By The Associated Press.)
Paris, Feb. 27.—The trial of the gang of twenty-two automobile bandits, who held Paris in terror for months, ended to-day, after occupying the court for twenty-one days, with a verdict of guilty against eighteen of them on counts including murder, arson, robbery and many other kinds of felony. Four of the accused, including three women accomplices, were found not guilty by the jury. The case has taken precedence in public attention in France over the recent change of Presidents, the Balkan war and the Mexican revolution.

Among the indictments brought against the prisoners were no fewer than twenty-two murders, their victims being motor drivers, bank messengers, freight agents and policemen. They held up a number of suburban banks, broke into the residences of prominent people, killed the chief of the Paris detectives, set fire to buildings, and, finally, when their two leaders, Bonnot and Garnier, were in danger of arrest, underwent two sieges in the environs of Paris, in the course of which it was found necessary to call out hundreds of troops, whole squadrons of military, mounted police and practically the entire force of patrolmen, who bombarded them for many hours in their sanctuaries, and then found several of the leading spirits of the gang lying dead, riddled with bullets.

The trial has been attended by all sorts of dramatic incidents. The jurors were threatened time and again with assassination by accomplices of the twenty-two accused. Many of the 200 witnesses also were menaced, and even while they were on the witness stand signs were made to them in court that they would suffer for giving testimony. The court itself was surrounded by a large force of Republican Guards, and judges and jurymen were placed under special supervision and provided with strong escorts whenever they left the building.

When at last the evidence was brought to a close and counsel for the prosecution and defense had delivered their addresses, and the jury had retired, a tremor of excitement passed over the spectators in the courtroom, for threats were mysteriously put into circulation that something terrible would happen. Nothing, however, occurred.

The jury remained out from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon until nearly 7 o'clock this morning. They had to consider a series of nearly four hundred questions which had been submitted to them. When they returned into court their written verdict was found to be so incoherent, contradictory and long that it had to be explained to the president judge by the foreman before it could be read.

At the conclusion of the reading the spectators were stirred by the counsel for four of the bandits—Deudonne, Callemain, Souley and Monier—springing up from their seats and declaring that it was illegal for the president judge to ask the jury for oral explanations after they had written their verdicts. They raised a strong protest against such procedure. Their clients by the verdict of the jury were rendered liable to the death penalty, and this was a last effort to avert or postpone their fate.

Another dramatic incident occurred after the court had deliberated on the proposed sentences. Callemain, facing a death sentence, sprang from his seat, beat the Republican Guards and shouted: "My comrade Deudonne was not the assassin of the bank messenger Caly. It was I and my chief, Garnier!"

This admission caused a tremendous sensation in view of the fact that Caly had repeatedly asserted that it was Deudonne who had shot him.

CONSPIRE AGAINST PORTE

Turkish Officers and Civilians Arrested—More Peace Parleys.

Constantinople, Feb. 27.—The police of Constantinople have discovered a conspiracy against the government and have arrested several prominent officers and civilians. Among those alleged to be implicated is the former Military Governor, Major Yusuf Saitov.

Sofia, Feb. 27.—Turkey has, once more, signified her readiness to negotiate for peace with Bulgaria, this time on the basis of including the cession of Adrianople.

The Turkish government has solicited the good offices of Russia and the Russian government last evening transmitted to the Bulgarian government a message in which it requested that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, containing the Turkish proposals for fresh negotiations.

The Bulgarian Council of Ministers met to-day to discuss the subject.

MAJOR BADEN POWELL JOINS THE ALARMISTS

Distinguished British Soldier Believes Menace to England by Air Route Is Real.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 27.—Mysterious lights in the sky, presumably revealing night visits of foreign airships, supposedly German, promise to cost the British taxpayer a good deal of money before the excitement they engender has been allayed. Major B. Baden-Powell, this morning joins those who take these lights and their import seriously. He holds that while Lord Roberts may be unduly alarmed at the inadequacy of the combined strength of the army and navy to safeguard the United Kingdom against invasion, the air peril undoubtedly is becoming great.

"The road to our vitals is blocked," declared the major, "if the enemy seeks to reach us by sea or land. This air route is open to whoever has the equipment and the inclination to follow it. Both Germany and France are running far ahead of us in the mastery of the air and the military arts that go with this achievement. Those nations are building real aerial fleets. Germany is devoting \$2,500,000 to the construction of new airships, and France has let contracts for seven large dirigibles, with a minimum speed of 46½ miles an hour."

"These machines will be ready for work in a year. What could we do if some fine night a dozen enormous hostile airships appeared over London, Portsmouth or some other centre? We might send some aeroplanes to attack the airships, but these, besides their own defences against aeroplanes, might be screened by more aeroplanes than we could fly against them. Aerial bomb throwing may be uncertain business, but say twelve airships launched fifty bombs apiece, there must be a salvo highly disconcerting to the nerves of our wretches below. Besides, the operation could be repeated the next night or day indefinitely. With the army estimates coming on, let us with all our force insist on the urgency of this matter."

The enormous difficulty and expense of supporting aeroplanes and airships in action are shown by Major Sykes, of the Royal flying corps, who states that at last year's manoeuvres eight aeroplanes, twelve light tenders, ten heavy tenders and eight steam lorries were required to keep two airships and fourteen aeroplanes going.

BRITAIN PRESSING CHINA

Recognition Depends on Settlement of the Opium Question.

Peking, Feb. 27.—Although China's treaty with Great Britain gives the Chinese power to suppress opium smoking, the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, contends that the Chinese themselves broke the treaty in taking repressive measures to stamp out the habit. The treaty permits the trade to continue until 1952, and this the British interpret to mean that China shall allow the importation and guarantee the sale of opium. The Chinese, on the other hand, hold that the Indian opium was not guaranteed.

Great Britain is not pressing China to buy the opium hoarded by British merchants who speculated on the continuance of the vice, and who are at the present time adding to their opium hoard at 120,000,000 taels. China's successful measures to stamp out the habit, the British government holds that China should buy this opium and resell it as a monopoly, similar to that of Japan in Formosa, thus saving the opium merchants from loss. High Chinese officials say that Great Britain has brought enormous pressure to bear upon the republic for a settlement on this basis and that Sir John Jordan has intimated that the friendly relations between the two countries depend upon the settlement of this question along the lines indicated. He has officially informed China that recognition of the republic would be postponed pending such a settlement.

Owing to the tremendous pressure, practically amounting to threats of the severance of diplomatic relations, the Chinese government has been several times on the verge of yielding, but the pressure of public opinion has thus far prevented the government from taking such a step, which would mean the reversal of the government's anti-opium policy—a reform which lies nearer the people's hearts than any other.

CASTRO 'LIKES HAVANA

Will Probably Return There After Visit to Washington.

Havana, Feb. 27.—The Venezuelan chargé d'affaires denies having asked the Cuban authorities to place Cipriano Castro under espionage. He received the following telegram to-day from the Venezuelan President, in answer to a report concerning Castro:

"Your message received. Castro does not merit the honor of being watched."

General Castro, accompanied by Guillermo Rivas, formerly editor of "El Constitucional" of Caracas, and a committee of Cuban veterans, visited the Cuban President, José Miguel Gómez, this morning. They stayed for some time at the residence of General Mendive, commanding Cuban army headquarters.

The ex-President had breakfast at the Country Club and attended the opera in the evening. He was cheered by the audience. The banquet, which the Mayor of Havana promised to attend, has been postponed, and possibly will not be held.

Castro is receiving letters and dispatches from all over the world. He plans to depart for Washington on Saturday, and may return to Havana after the inauguration of President Wilson.

Ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua has not arrived here, and reports of his coming are unverified.

The American Minister, Arthur M. Breaugh, accompanied by Secretary Gibson, conferred with President Gómez to-day. The minister said that his visit had no reference to Castro.

WINS PRIZE AT BILLIARDS.

Dr. H. D. Jennings, handicapped at 180, defeated Joseph Mayer, of Philadelphia, who played scratch at 200, by a score of 15 to 14 in the final game of the handicap 152 ball link billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy last night. Jennings' average was 63-5.

Dr. Jennings won first prize, while the second goes to Mayer. Charles P. Conway receives the third prize, while a triple tie exists for the fourth award.

BIG SAVING IN WATER

Daily Per Capita Consumption Cut to 93 Gallons.

RESERVE SUPPLY IS LARGE

Campaign Against Waste Results in Saving of \$5,380,000.

Mayor Gaynor expressed great satisfaction yesterday when he made public a letter from Commissioner Thompson of the Department of Water Supply showing the saving which had been accomplished in the use of water.

"With the material reduction in consumption which has been effected without restricting the legitimate use of water for domestic and commercial purposes," wrote the Commissioner, "and with the ample supply on hand, this city is placed on a most substantial footing both in respect to the consumption for household and commercial purposes and for the protection of life and property in respect to fires."

The Commissioner said that the per capita daily consumption has been reduced from 113 gallons in January, 1910, to ninety-three gallons in January this year, lower than the average per capita consumption for all other cities in the country having a population of 50,000 or more. It was estimated that the total water saved by the vigorous campaign against waste would, if computed at meter rates, be worth \$5,380,000, while the additional expense incurred was only about \$150,000.

Another feature is that the reserve supply now on hand amounts to about 100,000,000 gallons, which is equal to the quantity of water, it is estimated, which will be used in the borough of Manhattan and The Bronx up to January, 1914.

"Had it been known," wrote Commissioner Thompson, "that it was possible to obtain the results that have been accomplished by the department under your administration I believe that some of the works constructed for the development of the water supply system could have been deferred for some time, thereby saving the city a considerable sum of money in interest charges."

At the beginning of the Gaynor administration the total quantity of water furnished by the municipal plants amounted to 500,000,000 gallons a day. Estimated on that basis, with the increase of population, 500,000,000 gallons a day would be needed at this time. As a matter of fact, only 48,000,000 gallons are being used. Brooklyn uses even less water than the average throughout the city. The per capita use there is only seventy-three gallons. Based on the consumption of three years ago, the daily per capita consumption in Brooklyn would have been ninety-four gallons this year.

"Of course, you can have no hope that the ragbag newspapers will publish it," wrote the Mayor to Commissioner Thompson, referring to the report of water saving. "But the respectable papers of the city will, and the thinking people will read it."

CROWD SEES POLICE IN TWO SMASHING RAIDS

Doors of Alleged Poolrooms, Near Brooklyn Bridge, Battered Down with Axes.

Thousands of persons going to Brooklyn Bridge or the elevated railroad witnessed two smashing raids last night near the bridge by Inspectors Thomas Myers, Captain Mahoney and the reserves of the city station. In both instances it was necessary to smash in the doors, but in neither case was the alleged proprietor present. The places raided were alleged poolrooms, and after the inspector had taken the names of those present, telephones and racing sheets were taken to the station house.

The first raid was on the second floor of a building in Duane street, just east of Park Row. Inspector Myers and Captain Mahoney, followed by patrolmen armed with crowbars and axes, demanded admission. When this was refused the door was forced. In the room the police found twenty-seven men, one telephone and seven racing sheets. The inspector lined the men up against the wall, and after ascertaining that the alleged proprietor was not among them, he allowed them to depart.

The other raid was in North William street, just off Park Row. When the inspector and his men climbed out of the patrol wagon a large crowd gathered. The inspector went to the third floor, and the same tactics were used with the same result. Entrance was forced with axes, and in the room the police found eleven men, one telephone and nine racing sheets.

LADY SCOTT IN NEW ZEALAND

Widow of Antarctic Explorer Arrives at Wellington.

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 27.—Lady Scott, widow of the Antarctic explorer, arrived here to-day on board the Aorangi, on which she had embarked for the purpose of coming to New Zealand to meet her husband on his return from the South Pole. Lady Scott heard of the terrible fate he had suffered while she was in midocean off Fiji. As soon as she had recovered from the first shock she said:

"I must be brave as my husband would have wished me to be."

Her brother, Lieutenant Bruce, and Commander Edward Evans, of the British Navy, who brought back the sad news from the Antarctic, met Lady Scott on the pier. She appears to be bearing up bravely.

FRANCE PREPARES FOR WAR

Ministers Ask \$100,000,000 for Increase of Armaments.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The French Parliament is asked to appropriate immediately \$100,000,000 for the renewal and increase of armaments and war materials. This request is made by the Ministers of War and Finance in a memorandum attached to the governmental army bill.

The two ministers declare that recent wars have shown convincingly that a nation's means of defence should be kept abreast of the progress of science and military art. Any inferiority in this respect, they say, would be most difficult to remedy during a war. It is estimated that France will require in all \$127,000,000 for these objects, but authority is now asked to spend only \$100,000,000 of this amount spread over five years.

PRINCESS'S NUPTIALS MAY 24.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—It is announced officially that the marriage of Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the German Emperor, to Prince Ernst August, son of the Duke of Cumberland, will take place on May 24, the same day on which the court will celebrate the silver anniversary of the wedding of Prince Henry of Prussia.

TO SEE IF TURTLE SERUM IS MENACE TO PUBLIC

Continued from first page.

Arthur Friedmann, whose disposition to have his joke is getting him a great reputation with the newspaper men.

For half an hour or more I undt and Arthur Friedmann were hard put in their efforts to explain away the Von Hoffman incident, referred to in a morning newspaper, which told of a contract which had been entered into by Dr. Friedrich Franz while in Berlin, in which he was to sell his "American rights" to Albert Von Hoffman, of St. Louis, where he is president of an advertising concern. The doctor himself refused to be interviewed. Hundt began the explaining by saying:

"I wish to say that Dr. Friedmann did not make any contracts and consequently broke none."

Hundt and Arthur Friedmann both admitted they were up in the air as to any definite programme. Hundreds of letters are unopened, the question of headquarters is undecided. They talk in a general way of hospitals and doctors co-operating. Hundt went so far as to say they would ask Bellevue Hospital to permit the doctor to inject his turtle bacteria on poor patients there, and it was reported that one of the prominent hospitals had offered its facilities.

St. Louis Man to Push Claim.

The St. Louis advertising man, Von Hoffman, when seen at the Astor, said that he was satisfied that he could prove that he had the American rights to the turtle cure.

He had a conference with both the Friedmanns, who, he thought, would admit his claim.

He has retained a New York attorney to protect his interests and will return to St. Louis to-day.

The Friedmann treatment was discussed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, held in this city. The association, which has been conducting a nation-wide campaign against the white plague for several years, had been requested by W. F. King, a member of the Legislature of Ohio, to advise him in the matter of the turtle germ cure, because a bill had been presented asking for an appropriation to investigate Dr. Friedmann's "cure." As a result of the meeting Dr. Livingston Farrand, the secretary of the national association, sent Mr. King the following telegram:

"Have just learned that bills have been introduced in Legislature of Ohio appropriating money for investigation of Friedmann treatment. Executive committee of National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has to-day considered this matter and regard such proposed expenditure as sheer waste of money."

"If there is any value in the treatment it will be determined by United States Public Service investigation."

"The executive committee regards Friedmann treatment as unlikely to prove a contribution of any importance and hopes that ill founded, temporary excitement will not obstruct the progress of the campaign in Ohio, which is proceeding on sound lines and in the only way which promises success in the future."

In the evening Dr. Friedmann appeared for the first time in this country before a gathering of physicians. He was invited to say something about tuberculosis treatment before the New York Physicians' Association at its regular monthly meeting in a lodge hall at No. 637 Madison avenue.

About twenty physicians, members of the association, and an equal number of laymen attended the meeting. Nobody seemed disappointed in the least.

when Dr. Friedmann declined to discuss the treatment of tuberculosis and confined himself to a few general remarks.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Feb. 27.—An appeal to the nation to "go slow" in accepting the tuberculosis cure of Dr. Friedrich S. Friedmann, the German physician, was issued here to-day by Representative John J. Kindred, of New York, himself a physician and the founder of the River Crest Sanitarium, at Astoria, N. Y. In his speech, which was inserted in "The Congressional Record," he declared that Dr. Friedmann's serum should not be accepted as efficacious until it had been thoroughly tested by the physicians of this country.

Statement Challenged.
He challenged the German physician's statement that patients may take "the cure" while going about their business in the usual way, and expressed wonderment as to why Friedmann does not advocate the usual methods of building up the patient's health while undergoing the cure.

"While Dr. Friedmann the day before yesterday," says Mr. Kindred, "loudly proclaimed at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City that he was not commercial and that he would not accept the \$100,000 offer of Mr. Finley if he would cure 99 per cent of all the consumptives that Mr. Finley might select, yet he has not denied the universally printed statement that he, as a regular ethical physician, had patented his discovery in all the larger European countries."

"This, taken in connection with other circumstances that have colored this whole matter with the suggestion of cheap and unethical advertising of a cure, which, if it can stand the only test—the test of clinical experience in thousands of tuberculosis cases—would need no other advertisement than such a test would give it throughout the whole world—should lead all thoughtful persons to go slow in forming a final judgment in such an important matter, of which the layman necessarily has little knowledge at present."

BOMB THROWN FROM AUTO.
The police are searching for a large black touring car which Joseph Miller, a guard who was patrolling 15th street early yesterday morning, says was used by the men who threw a bomb into the left building at No. 22 to 25 East 14th street, in a supposed attempt to injure strikebreakers who were sleeping in the building.



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